

MASON'S
DELICIOUS
O.K.
SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

It is a Dangerous Crime
to neglect your eyes. When
the expert fitting of
Modern Glasses
WILL BRING YOUR SIGHT TO NORMAL.

N. LAZARUS,
HONGKONG'S ONLY EUROPEAN
OPTICIAN.

No. 20,558

號八十五百五第萬二第

日九十月四年子甲

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PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

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A WHISKY OF GREAT
AGE AND ABOLUTE
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SCOTTISH LETTER. PRACTICAL HOUSING SCHEME IN EDINBURGH. THE DUGSLAB SYSTEM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Edinburgh, April 18th.

Our Socialist Government is proposing a housing scheme by which two million houses are to be built within the next fifteen years; a scheme which the Prime Minister speaks of as "the biggest piece of constructive industrial organisation which has probably ever been attempted," forgetting, presumably, industrial organisation in the Great War about which Mr. MacDonald will for obvious reasons have but a faint recollection. But it may be suggested that instead of wasting a scheme which Parliament cannot possibly sanction, the Government would be better employed in looking into the possibilities of a system being worked by the Corporation of Edinburgh, has provided an immediate and effective solution of the skilled labour problem, the root difficulty in housing policy. A dugslab house in course of erection is like a new sea-wall coming out of its element. The same building at a slightly more advanced stage, when the slabs are in position and the wooden distance pieces have been removed, begins to look more like a dwelling-house. A day later "dugslab" contractors talk in terms of months—it is almost impossible for the unskilled eye to tell that there is anything novel or remarkable about the construction of the house. To all appearances the finished article is not very different from the ordinary brick house. The most interesting feature of "dugslab," apart from the speed with which the houses can be erected, is that it requires as much as 75 per cent. unskilled labour. The contractors are entirely satisfied with the way the unskilled men are working. Some of those who had been out of work for a long period took some time to get fit again. They had almost lost their self-respect through idleness, and they were neither properly fed nor clad. Really hard work they could not face. But in a remarkably short space of time they began to take an interest in their work and in life again, and they are now regarded as being semi-skilled at their particular jobs. The roofing is, of course, done by skilled joiners, while plumbing and tiling are also left to skilled men. It is interesting to note that there is only one bricklayer engaged, and he is an apprentice. Practically no bricks are used. The houses were started about the middle of January, and although unfavourable weather delayed operations, they will be ready for occupation in May.

THE DUCHESS IN PARLIAMENT.

The Duchess of Atholl has now got over any nervousness she may ever have had in addressing the House of Commons, for she is coming to take an active part in debates, and has now, I imagine, been responsible for more than half a dozen speeches during the present session. Occasionally, as was the case yesterday, the Duke comes into the Peers' Gallery to hear his lady speak.

NO SCOTTISH FASCIST.

A year ago the Scottish Trades Union Congress entertained fears of the growth of a Fascist movement in this country. The various trades councils were circulated with a request for information respecting their localities, but, states the General Council report, no evidence was received that any such movement was in existence. Evidently we have as little room for "Black-shirts" as we have for Bolsheviks.

JOCK TAMSON'S BARRIE.

One of the pleasant things about the Scottish members of Parliament is the spirit of friendship that exists between them, although in their politics they may be widely separated. This, says Parliamentary gossip, is particularly manifested when they find themselves discussing matters relating to Scotland or the Scottish people. On these occasions, as a rule, they are all Jock Tamson's barries. Scottish debates in the House of Commons usually drive English members out of the Chamber. Only a very few of them seem to be interested in Scottish problems, or else, realising how successfully the Scotsmen exert their influence on general questions, are fully content to believe they can look after their own affairs. If ever a Southerner does attempt to intervene in a Scottish debate he hears about it. Members of the Clyde contingent are often among the first, when an M.P. springs a Latin or French quotation on the House, to demand a translation, but when they themselves indulge in broad Scots they look with scorn and disdain on anyone who fails to understand. Some of the Scotsmen seem to delight in exaggerating the Doric, greatly to the confusion of the official reporters, and even sometimes to the Speaker, who has more than once admitted his inability to follow some Northern M.P.s.

AN INNOCENT STRIKE-BREAKER.

Not least, surely, among the wonders told us about the building of the new city at Wembley is an incident which is related to me from the history of the strike. When "down tools" was sounded a Chinese was perched high on some scaffolding, engaged in painting the beauties of his land on something larger than a fan. As the rest of the labourers were deserting their work, a great party of them, this ignorant Celestial busily daubing, and went over to find him, came down as quick as a turned round, saw below him a fast and menacing throng of foreign devils who shouted at him in strange words; and without waiting to satisfy himself about details he slid down a ladder and made for the East. He was last seen (from Wembley) rapidly disappearing over the original horizon.

A NEW TOWN IN LOCHABER.

A new era for the Lochaber district will open shortly when the British Aluminium Company begin work upon the hydro-electric scheme in the Fort-William area. The work is to cost between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000, and is to provide work for nearly five years. It is expected that, as a result of the scheme, a new town will spring into being about twice the size of Fort-William. Briefly, while the main purpose of the scheme is the manufacture of aluminium, it proposes to make available for other industrial purposes the water-power of Loch Laggan and its watershed; by diversion into Loch Laggan the upper waters of the Rivers Spey and Murr; Loch Treig and its watershed; and part of the waters of the Rivers Spean and Lochy.

BALESTRA, PALESTINE.

The Earl of Balfour was the statesman who on behalf of the British Government made the promise to the Jews in connection with the Holy Land. A member of the chosen race writes me from New York to say that the Earl's name is to be perpetuated in an interesting connection. The American Jews have purchased land in Palestine, and one of the new towns they are to found will be called Balfouria. It will be situated in the Valley of Jezreel. Another colony will be founded seven miles north of Jaffa.

A WONDERFUL VETERAN.

Herd is the abiding wonder among the veteran golfers. The persistency with which he keeps his place in the game is apt to screen his age. He is the senior of Vardon, Taylor, and Braid, but he has not at all dropped out of championship chances. Competing at Rochampton as the holder, he emerged from the strong entry as joint first in the qualifying score lists with rounds of 71 and 68. Actually, and relatively that was a remarkable feat for a golfer in his 57th year. Herd has been a championship competitor for forty years, and the amazing thing about his game is that it has been as good in the past three or four years as ever it was. Rochampton was not a veteran's flash. It represented Herd in the accurate and consistent golf he has produced in recent seasons, and notably in the past winter.

GEORGE DUNCAN AS A "LOOKER-ON."

George Duncan, the Aberdonian, bus re-issued, with new material added, "Present Day Golf," and this tempts one to say that sometimes there is a legitimate doubt whether he does not think about the game and its technique too much and to the disadvantage of his own play. He is full of it. His mind, one feels sure, is always busy. It is a sort of crucible in which he is constantly testing methods and ideas. Duncan's failures, in spite of his unquestioned greatness as a player, may well be attributed to that, for a man who suddenly finds himself unconsciously playing a stroke like someone else, or who is a specialist in auto-analysis, is not likely to secure the consistency of form which counts for so much in the biggest card event of all. Duncan, again, is a law unto himself in method. The apparent slap-dash fashion of his putting, for example, is apt to fill a spectator with despair. It looks like gratuitously courting the wrath of the fates to putt so quickly, and, as it seems, so carelessly, it appears to be "asking for it." Often one has heard the tournament onlooker say of Duncan, "How can he be expected to hole his putts in that way?" Here is what Duncan in his book has to say of himself:—"It's a funny thing about my putting, but the quicker I put the better I can hole them. When my courage is gone I am looking at the line longer than usual, and the actual stroke is slower. If you are not a 'first-sighter' says Duncan, take your time, but he does not know why people should look at the line from both sides of the hole. One should be able to see everything by looking from the ball to the hole.

A REFLECTION ON CEYLON.

The troubles of hymn-book editors will be very largely increased if in future their task is to include the kind of revision suggested by some recent remarks by Dr. M. E. Fosdick, the well-known preacher, on Heber's famous missionary hymn. The lines to which he took exception are:—

What though the spicy breezes,
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle,
Where every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile.

Dr. Fosdick maintains that there is a larger proportion of Christians in Ceylon to-day than on the island of Manhattan. Subsequent strictures on "Manhattan," however, deduct considerably from the value of his compliment to Ceylon. Heber's selection of that island as a type of degradation was certainly invidious, since the corrupt forms of superstition that might have been held to justify it were common to the greater part of India. The remaining four lines of the stanza, also, with their reference to the heathen in his blindness bowing down to wood and stone, are equally open to criticism, in the light of our fuller knowledge of the religions of India. We have begun to realise that Europe, and even Britain and America, are not entirely free from gross forms of idolatry. But apart from scanning the substitution of "Manhattan" for "Ceylon" we'd not rid the lines of invidiousness, while it would the reference to the "spicy breezes," which, by the way, is probably due to a suggestion in Milton. The only practical inference from Dr. Fosdick's remarks is that hymns, like other forms of literature, are apt to get out of date. But the excision of the rather too categorical stanza in question would still leave Heber's hymn one of the noblest in our language.

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A PROSPEROUS YEAR

DESPITE JAPAN EARTHQUAKE AND BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

The following abstracts are taken from the address delivered by the President at the 43rd general meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.:

The general economic situation of Japan at the commencement of the second half of 1920 showed no signs of improvement. The great earthquake of September 1st, and the devastating conflagration that followed inflicted astounding damage upon the country. To minimize this ruinous influence upon the economic world, the Government declared a moratorium lasting for one month and when it expired on October 1st, offered ¥100,000,000 as a guarantee for any loss the Bank of Japan may ultimately sustain in discounting bills held by banks in the devastated districts at the time of the catastrophe. These timely measures saved the situation from falling into chaos.

The foreign trade during the first half of 1920 showed a large excess of imports over exports. In July and August the trend of trade showed a little sign of improvement, but the September calamity, as is to be easily imagined, has thrown it to the winds. The prospect rapidly changed. The export of raw silk, cotton yarn, and silk goods decreased immensely on the one hand, whereas the import of the materials necessary for the rescue and reconstruction of the devastated districts increased greatly on the other. The high price of raw cotton was another factor to enhance the amount of imports. The exports during the half year under review amounted to ¥773,058,000 (excluding Korea and Formosa) against imports of ¥873,937,000, the excess of imports over exports being ¥100,879,000. Compared with the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year the exports showed a decrease of ¥1,684,430,000, and the imports an increase of ¥91,334,000. The total excess of imports over exports in the whole of 1920 amounted to the enormous figure of ¥530,948,000, and that of invisible exports over imports to about ¥178,000,000.

Before the earthquake, the general money market was rather quiet, though there was a local run on a small scale. After September 1st, banks assumed a very cautious attitude in their business. Short money was free to obtain, but long credit almost disappeared from the market. The recovery of credit transactions was naturally slow. Towards the end of the year banks provided themselves with a sufficient amount of cash, the Bank of Japan made loans freely, and the memorable year passed apparently peacefully.

DEPRESSION IN FORMOSA.

The foreign trade of Formosa has been yearly increasing, owing to the gradual growth of her staple products. The island's exports to the Motherland and elsewhere during 1920 reached ¥1,193,504,000 and imports ¥1,110,125,000, the exports exceeding the imports by ¥83,403,000. Compared with the preceding year the exports show an increase of ¥40,770,000, and the imports a fall of ¥9,966,000. The principal causes are to be sought in the increased exportation to the Motherland of sugar, rice, bananas, alcohol, camphor and camellia oil, and wood, and the decreased import of rice, wheat, flour, sugar, and building materials due to the general business depression that prevailed in the island.

Companies in Formosa are still in their period of readjustment. Our Bank's note issue during the year averaged ¥33,656,000, being an increase of ¥679,000 over that of the preceding year, owing to the increase of the export of the staple products of the island. Our Bank's advances to the principal industries fell to ¥250,000,000, a decrease of ¥87,000,000 against the preceding year, and the number of hills cleared in the leading towns of Formosa diminished by ¥553,000, totalling ¥1,193,000,000, being a decrease of 71,000 in number and ¥20,000,000 in amount against the preceding year.

BUSINESS WITH CHINA.

In China the financial situation of the Central Government remained as bad as ever. With the consent of the signatory Powers to the Washington Conference, the new tariff of 5 per cent was put into effect on January 17th, which brought a revenue of Tls. 63,224,000 by the end of the year, an increase of Tls. 4,744,000 over the preceding year. Chinese sympathy for our calamity of September 1st stopped the anti-Japanese movement in that country and our business with China in the whole year totalled ¥738,000,000, the exports being ¥387,000,000 and imports ¥351,000,000 (inclusive of Hongkong and Kwangtung Province). Compared with the preceding year, the total trade shows a decrease of ¥52,000,000, the excess of exports over imports having decreased to ¥15,000,000.

Normal conditions of foreign trade are being restored in British India, and our trade with her is now only second to Great Britain. During 1920 our exports have reached ¥99,000,000 and imports ¥305,000,000, the total being an increase of ¥19,000,000, due principally to the appreciation of raw cotton.

The exports from Japan to the Dutch Indies during 1920 amounted to ¥770,000,000 and imports to ¥112,000,000, representing a fall of ¥2,000,000 in the total trade, and an increase of ¥12,000,000 in the excess of imports over exports as compared with the preceding year, which fact is accounted for by the diminished export of cotton textiles and the increased import of rubber.

EXCHANGE AND SILK.

The exchange on London closely followed the fluctuations of the cross-rate between London and New York, the bottom being touched in the middle of July, when it fell to 2s. 13d. From this bottom it steadily improved till it was 2s. 2d. in the middle of November, relapsing again to 2s. 11d. at the close of the year. The rate on New York stood at \$40 at the

beginning of the half-year under review and this was maintained for a while by the export of raw silk and the sale by the Government of the specie it possessed abroad. After September 1st, however, the export of silk suddenly decreased and the import of reconstruction materials reached a large amount, in spite of the fact that exchange banks issued letters of credit very sparingly. The funds required for the settlement of the balance of trade reached an enormous amount, while there was almost no offer of export bills on the market. The rate, therefore, fell down to \$16 towards the close of the year.

The sugar rate registered its highest in the middle of August at Rs. 10½, and since then the level of activity introduced into the export-trade of India by the rise of American cotton prices brought down the exchange to Rs. 14s at the end of the year. The exchange on Java, which hovered about 12½ guilders in the early part of the half-year under review, fell to 12½ guilders in the month of September as a result of the continued trade with her and the weakness of unfavourable balance of Japan's trade with her, and the weakness of Japan's exchange on New York. The subsequent fall of the cross-rate and the had sugar trade sent the Java exchange in the middle of November up to 13½ guilders, from which level a second fall to below 130 guilders closed the year. The price of silver, during the early part of the half-year, fluctuated within a narrow range of 31, reflecting in its every movement manipulations of Indian and Chinese financiers. At the end of the year it rose to 35½-16 with the fall of the sterling value in the dollar. The exchange on China, influenced also by the weak value of yen, accordingly trod a downward path for the latter part of the half year.

BANK'S PROSPECT.

In conclusion it is gratifying to note that throughout the term under review, which began with a profound business depression and ended, it might be said, with justice, with post-earthquake emergency measures of succour and restoration, our Bank suffered no impediment in actual business and was even enabled to initiate an improved management. In Formosa, our Bank's operations were still aimed at readjusting various industries and facilitating the supply of funds for commercial purposes. In the mainland we freely bought export bills of exchange while restricting the issue of letters of credit to cases where such were absolutely needed for the purchase of necessary supplies. In China, and the Dutch and British Indies, we continued to render legitimate assistance to all healthy businesses, with a view to the maintenance of Japan's commercial prestige there.

It was extremely fortunate for our Bank that not even one of our employees was a victim to the earthquake, and the material losses it suffered were quite insignificant and, particularly, none of its clients was a heavy loser by the disaster. The Yokohama branch was destroyed by the fire, but a new office was at once set up and was ready for business on September 25th. The branches at Moji and Kinkiang, of which the business had been restricted for some time past, were finally closed in the term under review, and the consequent alteration of our Articles of Association will be introduced to the next general meeting of our shareholders.

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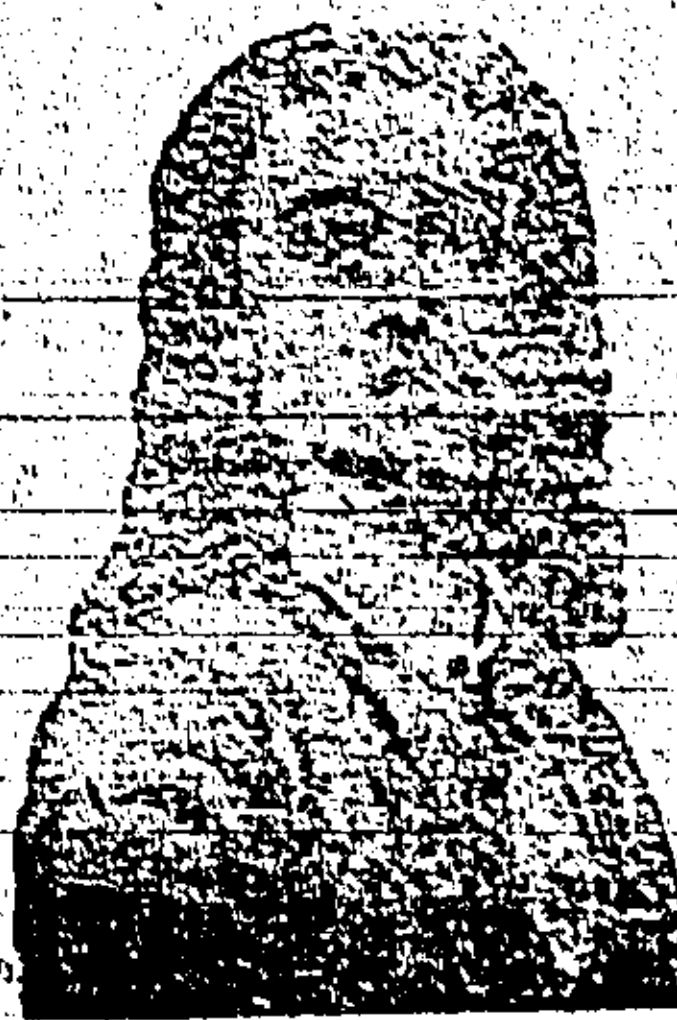
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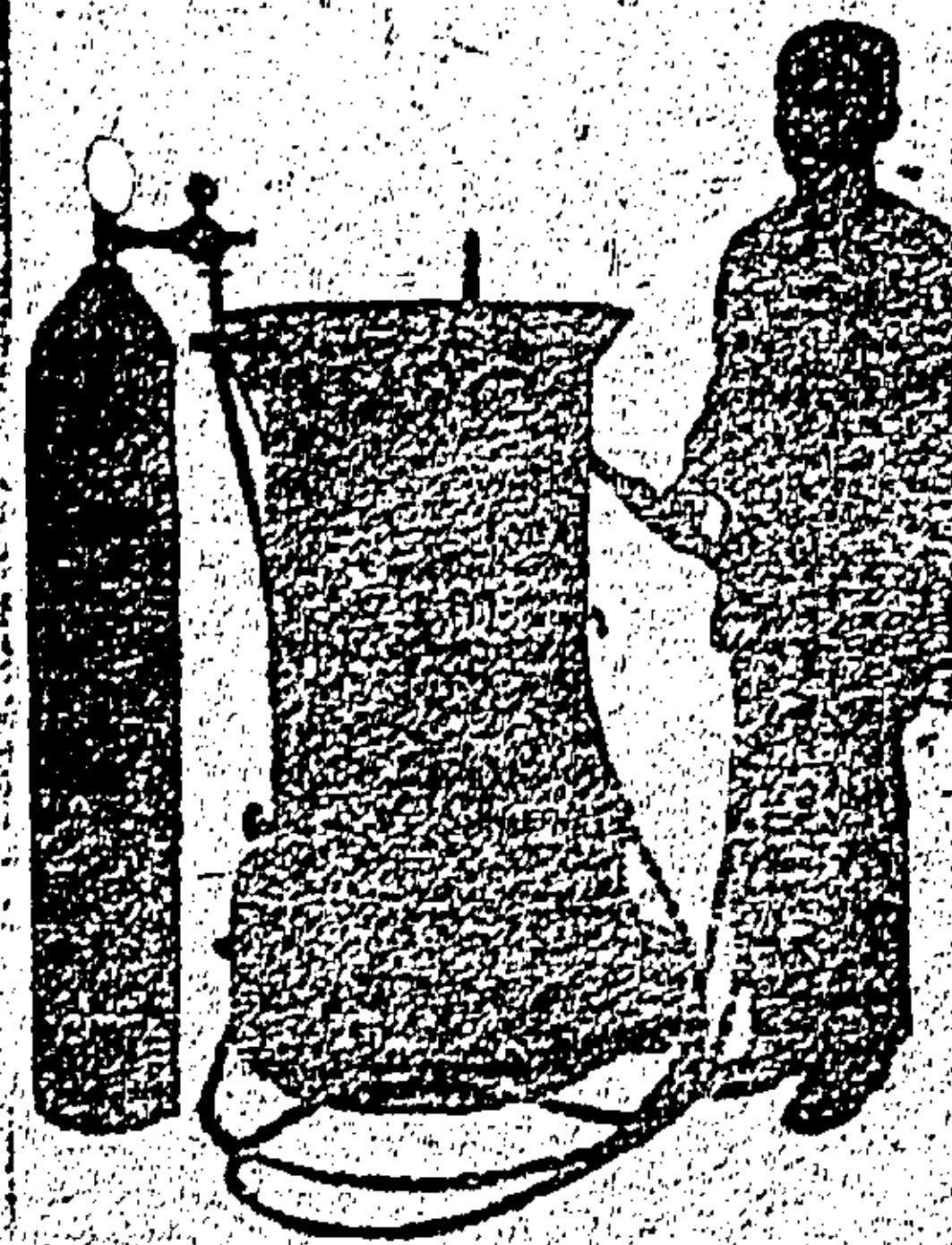
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CHAOTIC CHINA.**SIR EDWARD PEARCE'S REVIEW OF CONDITIONS.**

The following extracts from the speech delivered in Shanghai last week by Sir Edward Pearce as Chairman of the China Association, to which reference was made in a recent cable from our Shanghai correspondent, will be read with interest by many readers.

TAXATION.

It has to be conceded, I think, that the free passage of goods throughout any country with the payment of one import or one export duty is to the ultimate benefit of the trader in particular and the country concerned in general. Unfortunately, in China we see nothing but divergent and irregular taxation throughout every Province. I think we must acknowledge that irregular methods of taxation are one of the enemies of the distribution of merchandise.

Not only are these irregular impositions a hindrance to trade, impoverishing the country as they do, but it is doubtful whether, as a result of the cost and squeeze incurred in their collection, the Provinces concerned really reap any material benefit: the Central Government as things are at present, certainly obtain no increment to their revenue from these illicit sources. The coastal duties, a hindrance to interport trade, although managed by the Maritime Customs, are equivalent to a like tax.

China needs to develop her trade. The policy of the tariff recently imposed by various Provincial authorities on cigarettes is hardly the way, in the words of Article II. of the Washington Treaty, to prepare for the speedy abolition of like and for the fulfilment of the other conditions laid down in Article VIII. of the Mackay Treaty of 1902.

TRADE MARKS.

So much has been said and written concerning the new Chinese Trade Mark Law, that I need not occupy much of your time in going over the whole subject, except to explain that while negotiations were proceeding between the Chinese Government and the Diplomatic Body we were advised not to register under the new law. The Chinese Government having refused to agree to the very reasonable modifications suggested by the Diplomatic Body foreign Governments were unable to recognize the law and notified the Chinese Government accordingly.

In so far as Chinese are concerned therefore, the trade mark regulations as promulgated are now law. The law, however, is not recognized as such by Treaty Powers having extraterritorial rights and consequently cannot be applied by foreign courts. The official position is briefly that full protection under the Treaties will be claimed by the British Legation and for all our marks whether we as merchants register under the new China Trade Mark Law or not.

Most careful consideration has been given to this most important matter by your Committee, who had also the advantage of the co-operation of the British Chamber of Commerce therein. The result has been that both Committees recommend that merchants should not register.

I would add to these remarks that the Dean of the Diplomatic Body in a letter dated April 24th addressed to his Excellency Monsieur Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, states the following:

"As none of the suggestions or the conditions which I had the honour to convey to your Excellency in my above mentioned note of January 30th have been followed up or fulfilled, my colleagues desire me to inform your Excellency that they feel unable to advise their Governments to recognize the law or to advise their nationals to register their trade marks in the newly created Bureau."

CONDITIONS ON THE UPPER YANGTZE.

Opposing Chinese military factions have created a state of unchecked lawlessness on the Upper Yangtze, and British vessels have been subjected to frequent fire from Chinese troops on the river banks against which there has been no redress or apology.

The rival Chinese commanders have boarded our vessels in the anticipation of finding contraband, a suspicion which, so far as our vessels are concerned, has proved entirely unfounded. Several unfortunate incidents have been the outcome of these attacks, notably the death of Captain Brandt, a British subject in command of the Chinese steamer "Tien". So far there has been actual loss of life on British ships. The object of our steamers is to promote the development of legitimate trade in accordance with our rights and privileges under Treaty. The Province of Szechuan has long been handicapped by inadequate means of transport due to the difficulties of navigation through the Gorges. In recent years British steamship companies and also those of other nationals have made a determined effort of surmounting these difficulties with the costly and special type of vessel now in operation. This existing position is a serious one which is greatly exercising the minds of those responsible for developing our shipping and trading interests in this important territory. It is earnestly hoped our authorities will maintain an adequate naval protection by establishing an effective patrol over the trading routes and the stationing of gunboats at points where these attacks and boardings are occurring.

One result of the development of steamer traffic has been that the junk men, who have carried cargo in their boats for centuries resented the modern development of steamer traffic and they took action by intimidating Chinese pilots of steamers and by declaring that certain products during a given season

should only be shipped by junks. This is generally during low and mid-water level when junks find it easier to traffic on the River. The growing pressure and necessity for improved methods is gradually lessening this resistance. It will be, however, many years before junks cease altogether to carry Szechuan produce but the improved speed in transport must prove in the long run the fallacy of the antiquated junk traffic.

Excellent work is being carried out by the Customs Upper River Inspectorate by charting the river, establishing aids to navigation and controlling and advising as to the most suitable craft for this difficult section of the Yangtze. This work has been carried out by two British subjects, first, Capt. Plant, whose memory a memorial will be unveiled this season at the Hsin Tan Rapids above Ichang, and now by Capt. Pittsair.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.
The financial position in Peking has if possible gone from bad to worse and the default of the Peking Government in payment of interest on certain loans has culminated in the London Stock Exchange refusing to allow an official quotation for 1894 and 1898 Gold Loans and the Hukuang Railway Loan.

During the past year China imported a considerable quantity of silver amounting to 77,000,000 ozs. This silver to a great extent was coined into dollars at the Nanking and Hangchow Mints. These dollars were largely absorbed in the interior by shipments of the heavy shipments made under a serious shortage of cash in Shanghai at the end of the year. There has been a good deal of talk regarding the fineness of the dollars coined in the Nanking Mint, but at a recent public auction the dollars which were assayed were found to be up to standard. The Shanghai Mint has not yet commenced operations despite the loans that have been granted by the Chinese banks for that purpose and it is still impossible to say when that Mint will commence to function as further funds are still wanted. It is to be hoped that when this Mint does open it will be under satisfactory control and that there will be no question in future regarding the fineness of dollars coined.

The Customs revenue for the year amounted to HK. \$5,375,000, an increase of HK. \$1,444,000 over 1922. The increase is disappointing in view of the new tariff having been in force for practically the whole year. There would appear therefore to have been a falling off in overseas trade which is likely to continue so long as China remains in the present state of unrest.

THE UNHAPPY SOUTH.

The position of affairs in South China would not seem to be any brighter than in any other part of China. Ever since the autumn of 1922 the province of Fukien as is the case of nearly all the Southern provinces has been in a state of unrest and disturbance. The contending so-called armies have harassed the people terribly and the local bandits, self-styled "Peoples Army," etc., have treated them even worse. It is well known that hundreds of men have been impressed to act as transport coolies without either pay or even food. Piracy has prevailed. The like and native customs stations have been seized and administered by whatever military body happened to be in the neighbourhood. Many additional taxes have been imposed and every trade has suffered heavily. Large cities, usually through the Chambers of Commerce, have had to pay contributions towards the support of the troops. Even Amoy on one occasion had to pay \$50,000. In the districts the people are forced to cultivate opium. In fact the collection of the opium tax has caused more fighting than political issues.

It would appear as if every separate commander of troops or men-of-war acts with complete independence and that he concerns himself largely with what personal benefit he will derive from the operations in which he is engaged. The result of this habit is that nominal allies will often act in a manner that would appear to indicate that they are not in harmony. On occasions one military commander has treated with a common enemy, unknown to an allied general, and can propose an alliance. On another occasion a general assisted another general, then fought against him and finally assisted him to achieve victory. Again two separate allied forces were in disagreement as to which of them should obtain possession of a coveted town in order to enjoy the revenue to be raised from it. On another occasion the force which gained the place did so by a payment of money and ammunition, though it was known that the ammunition would be used against the troops of the allied general.

Such is, briefly, the state of affairs in the South.

CLIQUE CENTRALISM.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the present state of affairs in China both politically and financially is chaotic. The upheaval in 1911, when the Central authority of the Throne was discarded for vaguely understood Republican ideals, presented an opportunity for the self-advancement of innumerable cliques. Some were headed by men of statesman-like ability and others by adventurers, all struggling for power and the plums of office. There are still statesmen and leaders in China of forceful character and ability, but for the time being most of their attention is given to consolidating their own positions whilst innumerable cliques, attaching to them are fostering present disorder to provide opportunities for filling their own pockets. The power is now crystallizing round three or four well defined groups and it remains to be seen whether a workable compromise can be established amongst them.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COTTON MILLS IN SHANTUNG SWEATING CONDITIONS FOR CHILDREN.

The Tientsin correspondent of the Asiatic News Agency writes that owing to the increased cost of labour in Japan, Japanese cotton interests are establishing mills at Tientsin and other places between Kiaochow and Tientsin. During the course of the last three years, three mills have been opened at Tientsin by Japanese capitalists, where, including the Chinese-owned mill, they employ about 12,000 workers and labourers with 40,000 spindles. Out of the 12,000 workers employed by the mills, only about 4,000 are men of mature years, while the others are merely boys. Neither the Chinese nor the Japanese mills observe the eight-hour day rule, and consequently, for the sake of between 10 and 20 cents per day, the workers have to work no less than 10 or 12 hours daily, to the great detriment of their own bodies as well as the young generation of China. As more foreign and native mills are bound to be established in this country in the future, on account of the unusual cheapness of labour in comparison with Japan and other foreign countries, it is necessary for the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to have Parliament to enact labour regulations and laws about the restriction of child labour as soon as possible.

HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kowall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report issued yesterday state that during the past month the market has experienced no marked change. In early part of the period the market was in a state of suspended animation, with scarcely any business passing. Latterly, however, influenced by the advance of American cotton, and higher quotations from Bombay, a slight advance was established, resulting in total sales of 2,000 bales only. The tone at the close may be said to be steady, but with little business passing.

Unsold stocks, 5,800 bales. Bargains in Chinese hands, 3,900 bales.

Shanghai.—An uncertain tone prevails. Japanese Yarn.—Small sales at quotations.

Raw Cotton.—No sales. Stock 100 bales Bengal only.

It is hardly conceivable that the whole country can be subdued and brought under one Central Government for many years to come. There is so much jealousy, intrigue and disloyalty that civil warfare is bound to continue, and such could not be readily subdued without better means of communication than those existing at present.

The Peking Government is but a shadowy presence maintained in office by the war lords to stave off the demands of Foreign Government. Behind this screen, illegal taxation is levied with impunity and Treaty rights ignored. It must be admitted that such a state of affairs provides serious difficulties for the Diplomatic Body to deal with. The only possible policy under such circumstances is for foreign nations to act in the closest co-operation, as any dissension in their ranks is immediately noted and taken full advantage of by the Chinese authorities.

We must continue to urge upon our Home Government through every available channel, the necessity of maintaining all rights and privileges secured by Treaty. We would like to feel that this could be done harmoniously, reasonably and in a friendly spirit, but unfortunately all efforts in this direction are regarded as weakness by the Chinese official, and met by reactionary tactics. Such an attitude can only be successfully countered by united action on the part of all the Powers. We can rest assured that any action taken by them collectively would not be detrimental to China's interests, and would meet with the hearty, though unvoiced approval, of the vast majority of Chinese who are now silently suffering all the evils attendant upon Civil War and ill-disciplined militarism.

HOME PUBLIC IGNORANT.

Public opinion at home needs educating to the true state of things here, but in doing so we must avoid exaggeration. The man in the street knows little and cares less about Chinese affairs, whilst those who are interested and have had experience of the East, are difficult to convince of the present state of affairs, and that China is no longer the China of their day.

The consideration (I nearly said adulation) lavished on China at the Washington Conference has been productive of more harm than good. She wants the benefits without the obligations, although she has subscribed to the latter. To take an outstanding instance, the 2½ per cent. surtax, as you are aware, was subject to the abolition of like.

Peking would readily accede to this as it would assure funds to the Government through the Customs, but the Provincial authorities have other ideas, and in our own Province of Kiangsu have reorganized the whole Likin Collectorate and are attempting to apply the full scale of charges, so far with disastrous financial results to themselves and our local Government Railways.

The official charge has never been enforced, being recognized as unduly burdensome taxation; the actual charges were 20 per cent. lower. Part proceeds of likin collection used to be transmitted to Peking, but all is now retained by the provincial authorities. It is likely under such circumstances that likin will, or can be abolished. Yet the Chinese Government continues to clamour for the 2½ per cent. surtax.

Progress, anarchy, corruption, and generous aspirations are fantastically mingled in the China of to-day.

SHANGHAI WORLD EXHIBITION.**MR. BENA'S PROJECT.****MANY BUSINESSMEN ENTHUSIASTIC.**

Since publishing in outline his suggestion for a World Exhibition at Shanghai, Mr. G. A. Bena has busied himself in discussing the matter with prominent people, Chinese and foreign, and has not succeeded in uniting their sympathies as to warrant the holding of a public meeting to consider the scheme, at least in principle. The meeting will be held on the 25th instant at the rooms of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce and will be attended by representatives of various nationalities who are members of the Chamber, and of the principal public and commercial organizations in Shanghai: the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the China Association, the American Chamber of Commerce, etc.

VARIOUS OPINIONS.

Naturally, in introducing a scheme of such magnitude Mr. Bena has met with varying success. By some the idea has been approved without hesitation, and among the enthusiasts may be included leading French and Japanese merchants. The American Consul-General also has expressed approval of the suggestion, and has kindly placed at Mr. Bena's disposal a complete set of the records of the St. Louis Exposition. Another warm supporter is Mr. Julian Arnold, the American Commercial Attaché, who, in a recent letter, wrote:

"I heartily endorse Mr. Bena's proposal for a 'World's Exhibition' at Shanghai."

"During the past few decades, and more particularly during the past 10 years, physical means of communication have been improved so rapidly as to bring the West and East in close physical contact. Unfortunately, intellectually the West and East are coming together very slowly. A World Exhibition at Shanghai along the lines suggested by Mr. Bena will be a signal help towards making for closer and more effectual intellectual contact between the West and the East. Much indeed has been done during the past few decades to train the peoples of the Orient better to understand Western civilization, but very little has been done towards bringing the Occident to a better appreciation of the civilizations of the nations of Asia. Thus, I am heartily in favour of the proposal as made, and congratulate Mr. Bena on the able manner in which it has been presented by him."

Not all, of course, are so enthusiastic as Mr. Arnold. Others who have been approached, if not entirely against the scheme, at least hesitate and point to the present unhappy state of affairs in this country as a reason for not proceeding for the time being. On the other hand, there are those who think with Mr. Bena that the present time is essentially an occasion when a great united effort, loyally supported by foreigners and Chinese, and above all worked for with enthusiasm by Shanghai, would have the effect of greatly improving Chinese and foreign relations, help to remove many outstanding difficulties, and pave the way for further progress, more particularly the progress of Shanghai. It would be a purely international enterprise, conducted for the general benefit of all and without reference to the profit of any individual group.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

The further development of the idea will depend entirely upon whether a sufficient number of influential people can be got to approve of the scheme in principle and give it their support; and this point having been gained, it will then be for a provisional Committee to prepare a working foundation—a task in itself which would probably occupy the greater part of a year. Incidentally, Mr. Bena suggests 1926 as Exhibition year. Export opinion, of course, will have to be brought to bear on the matter, for very many important considerations are involved and even the preliminaries—before any definite step were taken—would require a vast amount of organizing effort. But Mr. Bena is optimistic. He is persuaded that, however the necessary funds were raised—by formation of a public company or otherwise—the enterprise, costing anything between \$10,000,000 and \$30,000,000—would pay its way.

The scheme has not passed out of the stage of indefinite discussion, and thus no set plan will be submitted to the forthcoming meeting. What is required is careful discussion of the general situation from a variety of points of view, but under the guiding idea that the exhibition is intended to promote the development of China and mark a path for the future of Shanghai. Mr. Bena will be happy to receive comment and criticism from all who are interested.—N. C. Daily News.

LOCAL SPORT.**SUMMER HOCKEY.**

The following team will play for "Whites" against the 2/1 Bombay Grenadiers on the latter's ground at 5.45 p.m. on tomorrow (Friday, 23rd inst.):—P. W. F. Mills; G. H. Pierce; A. V. T. Dean; J. M. Watson; N. H. P. F. R. Mitchell; A. G. J. Bowker; Lieut. Ashby; T. N. Captain Williams; R. N. Lieut. Comdr. Ingham; R. N. G. R. More and Lieut. Manders, R. N.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE JUSTICE JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE DYER BULL).]

A CURIOUS CHARGE

[RECENT POSSESSION DOCTRINE]

A man named Wong Chung was indicted for stealing on the 23rd April an envelope and a piece of paper stamped with a 31 stamp. An alternative charge of receiving was preferred.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.) said the complainant was going along Wing Lok Street shortly after noon on April 23rd. He had in his pocket an envelope containing an agreement and another containing a letter. On passing the Lung Kung tea-shop he was jostled and on looking in his pocket found the two papers were missing. He could see no one about. He reported the loss to the police and shortly afterwards a detective saw two men opposite the same tea-shop looking at some papers. He went up and arrested the prisoner who had the papers produced in Court in his hand. The other man was also arrested but he had been released as the charge against him had been withdrawn.

Under the doctrine of "recent possession," continued the Attorney-General, if a man was found in possession of recently stolen property and if he could give no explanation as to how he came by that property the jury would be entitled to draw the inference that it had been stolen by him.

The complainant said the agreement was a contract for the hire of sewing machines.

The defendant denied stealing the papers. He said they were handed to him by a coolie.

The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" unanimously on the first count, and "Not Guilty" by a majority of 4 to 2 on the second count.

After consultation with the Attorney-General His Lordship said that he could not accept a verdict of "Not Guilty" on a majority of 4 to 2. He asked the jurors to reconsider their decision. After a retirement of 10 minutes they returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" by a majority of 5 to 2.

The prisoner was discharged.

The jurors empanelled were: Messrs. S. C. P. Amery, P. Wong, J. Landolt, Yue Teng Chan, T. A. Martin, E. W. Lewis and W. D. B. Goodfellow.

OVER THE TOP.

MOTOR-CAR CRASHES ON TO A JUNK.

A motor-car accident of a novel kind has occurred at Aberdeen on the Hong-kong Island. The car on passing through the village swerved over the sea wall and crashed on to a junk anchored close to the wall. Nobody was injured but the owner of the junk estimates the damage to his vessel at \$300.

It appears that the car, which belonged to Mr. L. Y. Leung of the Tai Loy Bank, was being driven by the chauffeur, who was accompanied by several of his friends. At 3 a.m. on Tuesday the junk master was aroused by a loud crash and on rushing out of his cabin found that the car had landed on to the boat. As he emerged from the cabin he saw several men running away from the scene of the accident. The chauffeur has not since been seen.

The car was not badly damaged, and was later hauled back on to the road.

FATAL BLASTING ACCIDENT. COOLIE KILLED NEAR THE PO HING THEATRE.

During blasting operations near the Po Hing Theatre, Nathan Road, Kowloon, a coolie was accidentally killed yesterday morning.

A charge of dynamite was being rammed into a drill when it exploded. The iron bar which the coolie was using for ramming the charge flew back and hit the unfortunate man full in the chest with terrific force. He was killed instantaneously.

A stone dresser had two fingers of his right hand shattered by an accidental explosion of a dynamite charge at Morrison Hill Road on Tuesday. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

ARMED ROBBERY ON A JUNK.

CARGO OF SALT STOLEN IN MIRA BAY.

The story of an armed robbery on a junk in British waters was reported to the Police last night by the master of the vessel. On the 18th inst. he was sailing in Mira Bay with a cargo of salt, valued at \$600. Just off Nam O seven men, three of whom were armed with rifles, boarded the junk and held up the master and his crew. They had the salt transferred to another junk, and after robbing the master of \$33 in money, they disappeared in the direction of Nam O.

HONGKONG S.P.C.A.

A MONTH'S WORK

Inspector Fisher reports for the information of the Committee that the joint work of the Inspectors for the past month was as follows:

TRANSPORT.	
Poultry, on trucks and ferries	815
Poultry, on trucks and ferries	115
Poultry, in junks and ferries	260
Cattle, on trucks and ferries	1,145
Pigs, in junks and ferries	2,205
Cattle, ashore	941
Sheep and goats, ashore	70
Cattle, small birds	7
Puppies	2

IMPORTS.	
Poultry, crates	3,116
Poultry, by rail	15
Pigs, by rail	11,709
Cattle	45
Sheep and goats	2,251
Owl	1
Cages small birds	40
Wild cats	5
Puppies and dogs	13
Ponies	8
Monkeys	13
Baskets of snakes	11

EXPORTS.	
Poultry, crates	92
Pigs	404
Cattle	385
Sheep and goats	10
Cat	1

VISITS.

Markets	57
Birdshops	24
Cattle, depots	17
Dealers' shops at Mongkok	8
Dogs' home	1
Landing place at Kennedy Town	26
Poultry depots	19
Pig pens Yau-mat	4
Railway stations	22

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ignorant cruelty cases corrected	23
Ferries watched, times	23
Cautions given	9
Cases investigated on reports received	3

ARMS CASES.

BIG SEIZURE CONFISCATED.

An order was made by Mr. E. W. Hamilton for the confiscation of 10 Luger pistols, 10 revolvers, 8 automatic pistols, 15 Luger magazines, 8 spare stocks and 7,675 rounds of ammunition, at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court yesterday morning.

The application was made by Sergeant Simpson who said that on information received he boarded the s.s. *Phu Neng* and on searching the forehold at 8.45 a.m. on the 9th inst. he discovered five sacks containing the arms and ammunition, among the cargo. The contraband was not claimed.

EMPRESS BOAT PASSENGER CHARGED.

At the same Court a third-class Chinese passenger from Canada, by the s.s. *Empress of Russia*, was charged with being in possession of 50 rounds of ammunition. It was stated that the police found the box containing the ammunition among defendant's clothing on board the vessel. The case was remanded, bail of \$1,000 being granted.

THE "TITANIA'S" ASHES.

LICENSED COLLECTOR CAUTIONED.

The case, in which a Chinese was charged at the Marine Magistrate's Court on remand with being on board H.M.S. *Titania* without permission, came up for hearing yesterday morning.

When the case was first mentioned, last week, Lieut. Comdr. Conway Hake, R.N., adjourned the hearing in order that evidence could be called bearing out the defendant's statement that he was on board for the express purpose of collecting ashes.

Yesterday the man produced a licence to collect ashes, but for the prosecution it was pointed out that he was not in possession of the usual tally, giving permission to go on board.

The Magistrate said although he found there was no evidence to show that he was there with intent to commit a felony and as he had been in custody for five days a caution would be registered.

THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

AMERICAN LEGATION'S WARNING NOTE TO CHINA.

The American Legation set a note to the Waichiao on May 2nd, drawing the Chinese Government's attention to resolution 13 of the Washington Treaty in which the Powers preserve the right to insist upon China's responsibility for the performance or non-performance of obligations towards foreign stockholders, bond holders, and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway which the Powers deem to result from the contracts under which the railway was built.

It is pointed out that the United States stands for the preservation of the legitimate interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway of the nations of all countries, including Russia, and it is clearly defined that there was no intention to interfere with Sino-Russian negotiations. China was warned against entering into any agreement which would involve the foreign interests in the railway. The French Legation sent a somewhat similar Note to the Waichiao on May 7th.

SMART POLICE WORK.

ROBBER ARRESTED WITH \$5,481 IN HIS POSSESSION.

The police on Tuesday blessed with a certain amount of "joss" secured the arrest of a man who, after committing a robbery along with another man at No. 33, Portland Street, Yau-mat, was arrested on board a steamer in the Harbour just before the vessel sailed for Shanghai. In his possession was found all the stolen property amounting to \$5,541.

The robber had apparently made his arrangements well and up to a certain extent they worked according to plan. After holding up the inmates of the house, occupied by a Yunnanese Military Officer and his family they got away with the loot stolen from the officer's baggage on a steamer which was due to leave Hongkong at 4 p.m. the same day. This was two hours after the robbery had taken place. It was here that his plans went wrong. The vessel was delayed owing to engine trouble and did not leave Port until late the same night. In the meantime the police had not been idle and Sergeant Kirby and Det. Inspector Murphy (Yau-mat) traced the man on to the ship where he was arrested at about 10 p.m. The robber hails from Shanghai, and the fact that he could not speak a word of Cantonese aided his arrest.

LANDLORD FINED.

A DEFECTIVE WALL.

Chan Liang of No. 72, Des Vaux Road-West, appeared at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court yesterday morning in answer to a summons as the registered owner of 127, Kremer Street, for failing to remove a dangerous and defective main rear wall and kitchen from the latter premises.

Mr. W. J. Gorvin, overseer of the P.W.D., prosecuted and stated that the house was blown down during the last typhoon and the remaining walls were in a dangerous condition. Defendant failed to appear last week, and said that the summons reached him too late.

Mr. Hamilton in imposing a fine of \$50, said that in future when summonses were served and the defendant did not appear, an extra fine would be imposed for contempt of Court.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.

SHIP'S PASSENGER CHARGED.

At the Kowloon Magistrate's Court, yesterday, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton a Chinese passenger of the s.s. *Sung Shan Maru* was charged with being in unlawful possession of 1,000 counterfeit coins of various kinds.

It was stated that the coins were found concealed among defendant's belongings on board the vessel on the previous day.

Defendant's excuse was that he did not know the coins were spurious. The case was remanded.

THE ERRONEOUS REPORTS OF DR. SUN'S DEATH.

HOW THEY WERE RECEIVED IN PEKING.

Peking got more details of the alleged death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen than did Hongkong. The following extract is from the *Peking Daily News* of May 15th:

Dr. Sun Yat Sen died of brain fever yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, according to two telegrams from Canton and Hongkong received by the *Peking News Agency*.

The *Chingchiao News Agency* is also in receipt of a telegram from a prominent member of the Kuomintang at Shanghai confirming the news. The telegram states that on the 12th and 13th Dr. Sun's illness became very critical and in the evening of the 13th he became unconscious. The doctors in attendance gave him injections, and he came to consciousness again. He finally succumbed at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The Kuomintang members at Shanghai are leaving for Canton at the special telegraphic summons of Mr. Liao Chung-kai.

The death of Dr. Sun will have a very great bearing upon the political situation of the country. In the first place, Canton loses a leader. As there are about 200,000 soldiers in Kwangtung under various commanders, who are not in agreement with each other, it is feared that the parties in Canton will split up into different factions. Owing to financial stringency and the high cost of living, bandits have been very active in their nefarious operations in the districts there. Added to these, the various armies in Kwangtung are fighting each other for funds with nobody to control them. Canton would be rendered in a most precarious position.

With the death of Dr. Sun, General Chen Chung-ming may make his influence felt down in the South, and it may mean reunification of the country through General Chen. But what is the real attitude of General Chen Chung-ming towards the Central Government is problematical. With regard to Mukden and Chekiang it must seem that the situation is facilitated for coming to terms of peace.

PEKING GOVERNMENT HONOURS.

The *Shanghai (Shanghai)* stated that upon receipt of the report of Dr. Sun's death, the whole of Peking went into mourning. The two Houses of Parliament passed a bill for a national lying-in-state, and for the erection of a bronze tablet in his honour. The Government contemplated the inclusion of Dr. Sun's name in the Book of History as well as the issuance of a mandate in praise of his Republican principles.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN

HART DUNNE.

THE CAPTURE OF TAKU FORTS RECALLED.

General Sir John Hart Dunne died at his residence at Sidmouth, Devon, on April 20th, in the 90th year of his age. Under Sir Hope Grant he served with the 10th Regiment to which he transferred in 1855 throughout the campaign of 1856 in North China, including the action at Sihho and the taking of Tangku. He was attached to the Army Headquarters Staff in the advances on and capture of the Taku Forts, August 11th to 27th. He carried and hoisted the Union Jack at the taking of the Inner-North Taku Fort. He was afterwards with the advance guard at the actions of Chang-kin-Wan and Palichiao and surrender of Peking, receiving the medal with two clasps.

In his book "From Calcutta to Peking," published in 1861, Capt. Dunne, in describing the hoisting of the Union Jack at the capture of the Inner-North Taku Fort, says:

The French got in on the right with some difficulty, a little before us; though Burelton of the 67th and another man were the two first in the fort. Colonel Knox, when he saw the French flag coming into the fort, sent one of his Colours up to the Cavalier, with Captain of the 67th, but as the latter got to the top he was badly wounded. We had a Union Jack all ready to be hoisted; but it was lost in the confusion. Luckily I had another one belonging to the Quarter-master General's department, so when I saw the French *drapau* going in, and that there was none of ours, I ran in with mine, got up to a shed on the top of the Cavalier, and seeing that there was a high pole attached to the roof climbed up, and with some trouble sent our flag flying. Having rashly divested myself of my sword belt and flask while doing this, a Frenchman, who cared, I suppose, more for brandy than glory, quietly walked off with the latter.

He refers to the burial of poor Bowley, *The Times* Correspondent, who, with Parkes, Lock, and several Sowars, was taken prisoner and executed. His body was afterwards given up to the British.

In a letter, in May, 1920, Dunne gave an interesting description of how he first met "Morrison of Peking," the famous correspondent of *The Times*. This meeting took place at Sidmouth, whether Morrison had gone to convalesce, as he thought, after his illness, a few weeks before his death.

LARGE OPIUM SEIZURE

AT KOBE.

WORTH OVER FIVE MILLION YEN.

The largest seizure of opium ever made in Japan, was made recently at Kobe on the steamer *Komagata Maru*.

The *Kobe Shinbun* reports: The vessel (of 2,932 tons) was chartered by Yamasaki at Wakamatsu, in Kyushu, on November last through the Sato firm, of Naniwa-machi, Kobe. Yamasaki had formerly lived in China. The charter was for a single trip to Europe and back, and the steamer left Wakamatsu on December 4th with a crew of thirty-three. On her way home she touched at Constantinople, Port Said, Suez and other ports. On March 21st she put in at Samarang, Dutch East India, for coal and sailed from there for Fusan and Kobe. Her cargo was described at 2,000 tons of salt, but included ten large boxes of opium, valued at Y.5,500,000. It seems that a quantity of opium had already been smuggled into India and China at very considerable risk. Yamasaki was on board when she reached Kobe. He is said to have been interested in shipping for some years and to have played the part of mediator when the crew of a vessel chartered by the Sato firm went on strike at Keelung some years. This served him as an introduction to the firm, which was accordingly willing to accept his proposal for the charter of the *Komagata Maru* last year. The charter expired on the 8th inst.

CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

The Cheffo, and Palermo troupe of magicians at the Queen's Theatre will perform to-day and, finally, to-morrow, at 7.15 and 9.15. They are always springing a surprise on the audience and they have the knack of knowing just how to keep a house in a happy mood all through.

At the 6.15 and 9.15 shows "Determination," a film dealing with London slum life and Apache gangs in Paris will be put on. It may be said that too much is attempted in the brief compass of the picture but this is more than offset by the picturesque sets and elaborate stunts of Pyralis night, boxing match and a horse race. Mistaken identity accounts for the thrills, a mission worker with a strong will is wrongly pointed out as a hitman of a night-club, the man responsible being his twin brother whom he has never met. In the climax brother meets brother and the malice of interested parties is cleared away satisfactorily. As the film name denotes, the work 'brother' is converted by strong will and joins the noble work of a Lincoln gives a strong dual portrayal of the twins.

HARTMANN TRUNKS



WARDROBE TRUNKS

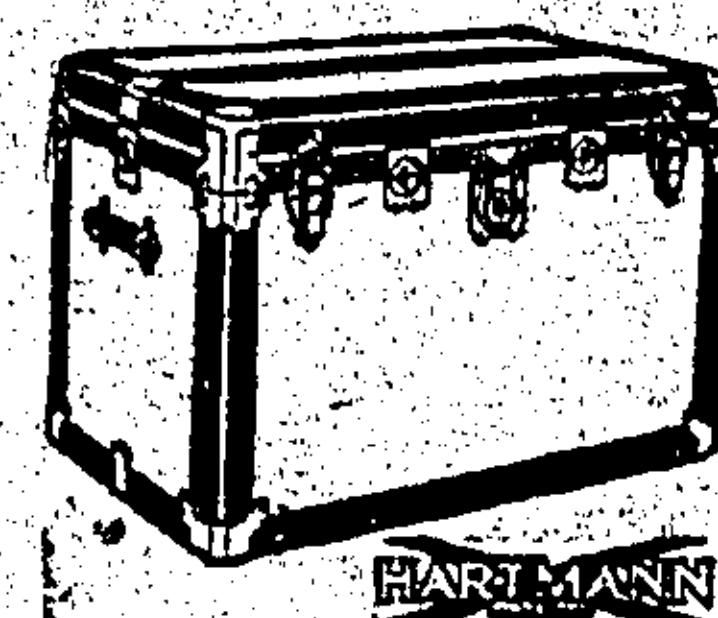
DESCRIPTION—

BLACK VULCANISED COVERING. POLISHED BRASS HARDWARE. YALE LOCK. TOP DRAW HAS THREE COMPARTMENTS. SECOND AND THIRD DRAWERS HAVE TIE TAPES. FOURTH AND FIFTH DRAWERS HAVE FORMS FOR MEN'S AND WOMEN'S HATS.

CABIN TRUNKS

MADE OF A SEVEN PLY. VENEER LUMBER WITH DIVIDED TRAY.

GUARANTEED INDISTRICTABLE.



LADIES' HAT BOXES. LADIES' HAT AND DRESS BOXES. LADIES' HAT, SHOE AND DRESS BOXES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG:

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLISH PERFUMES.

POTTER & MOORE'S FAMOUS MITCHAM

LAVENDER WATER

(In Green Globe Bottles—3 Sizes).

Obtainable at

THE CHINA DISPENSARY

82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

NEW ENGLISH RECORDS

ULYSSES LAPPAS Tenor (With Orchestra)

D1472 GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST
MANON LESCAUT

DORA LABBETTE, Soprano (With Piano)

D1473 WHERE THE BEE SUCKS
I'VE BEEN ROAMING

EDGAR COYLE, Baritone (With Piano)

3369 BLOW AWAY THE MORNING DEW
(FLOWERS IN THE VALLEY)

ANDERSON'S.

Wm Powell Ltd.
Telephone C. 3143.

Keltic
FOOTWEAR

Made in Scotland.

KELTIC SHOES FOR MEN

We stock in all leathers suitable for all occasions, we especially draw your attention to their heavier leathers which have STYLE, COMFORT and DURABILITY.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

Sole Keltic Agents,
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HAMBURGER HANDELSGESELLSCHAFT
SCHAFF M.B.H.
HAMBURG 1.
FERNANDSESTRASSE 17.

General Exporters of German Goods.
desirous of extending their relations.
Invite Suitable Correspondence.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING.

THE Conditions for Race No. 2 on the First Day and Race No. 3 on the Second Day have been cancelled and the following substituted therefor:—

SATURDAY, 7th JUNE, 1924.

1. **GRANVILLE STAKES.** One Mile—For China Ponies. Grifins of this Season. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of more than two races 12 lbs. extra. Subscribers Grifins of this Season allowed 5 lbs. Unplaced runners allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than four Official Races allowed 5 lbs. Entrance Fee, \$5. 1st Prize, \$400. 2nd Prize, \$150. 3rd Prize, \$100.

MONDAY, 9th JUNE, 1924.

2. **MAIDSTONE PLATE.** One Mile—For China Ponies that have started in Hongkong since 1st January, 1924, and previous to this meeting and have not won a race since 1st January, 1924. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have not won more than four Official Races allowed 5 lbs. Entrance Fee, \$5. 1st Prize, \$400. 2nd Prize, \$150. 3rd Prize, \$100.

Amended Draft Programmes will be obtainable on 22nd inst.

LOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "AUSSA"

FROM JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all Cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown (or Godown at Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk). No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1924.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ELLERMAN LINE.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

THE Steamship "CITY OF SHANGHAI" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 25th May, 1924, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 3rd June, 1924, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1924.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"NAGPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 27th Mar, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carriage Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. on the Day (previous to sailing). The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further particulars, apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1924.

NOTICE.

WOULD anybody on the PEAK, Hongkong, freely spare me Some Weeks ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS with Cooking Possibility for a Missionary Family from China with One Boy-baby.

Please reply to S. M., c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

—380—

WANTED.

HAMBURG Shippers with Intimate Knowledge of China Trade Seek Connection with FIRM of Good Standing for the Sale of German Articles and Purchase of China Produce.

Apply to—
Box No. 801,
c/o Hongkong Daily Press Office.

801]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have This Day MOVED our Office to the "ASIATIC BUILDING," SECOND FLOOR, HAZELAND & GONELLA, Architects.

788]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Power of Attorney granted to Mr. JOHN RYDERS HINDMARSH has This Day been Revoked.

THE ASIATIC TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1924.

787]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Agents, on FRIDAY, the 23rd MAY, 1924, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1923.

THE SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 23rd MAY, 1924, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1924.

743]

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd MAY, 1924, at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th April, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th May, 1924, to 23rd May, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
S. J. JORDAIN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1924.

733]

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. J. J. JORDAIN, Managers & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, the 30th MAY, 1924, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to April 30th, 1924.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 24th May, 1924, to Friday, the 30th May, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 16th, 1924.

786]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM NEW YORK VIA MANILA.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "CALCEAS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 15th May.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 9th June, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1924.

794]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENAPP"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and for from the Steamer, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 24th May, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 23rd May, 1924, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short-delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1924.

793]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ENTRIES for the FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will CLOSE at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, on MONDAY, 26th MAY, 1924, instead of SATURDAY, 24th MAY, 1924.

By Order,
C. R. BROWN,
Secretary.

792]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING.

will be held (weather permitting) at HARRY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 24th MAY, 1924, commencing at 3 p.m. The First Bell will be rung at 2.30 p.m.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price. Members are advised that they must show their Season Tickets to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 2 Non-Members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINTHARD & DAVIS at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, MAY, 23rd.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

778]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, the 27th, and MONDAY, 29th JUNE, 1924 (weather permitting), may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONGKONG CLUB and CATERWAY RAY STABLES.

Entries Close on 24th May, 1924.

783]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd MAY, 1924, at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th April, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, 21st May, to Wednesday, 23rd May, 1924, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1924.

785]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Scrip No. 4227 for 500 shares Ewo Cotton Mills Ltd., in the name of Mr. EZZA ABRAHAM of Hongkong together with a duly executed transfer deed purporting to assign the said shares has been Lost.

The said shares are the property of the Underwriter and application has been duly made to the Company for the issue of a Duplicate Scrip.

The public is therefore warned against dealing with the said Shares without reference to the Underwriter. Any person having any knowledge as to the whereabouts of the said scrip is asked to communicate with the Underwriter.

ELLIS & CO.,
No. 23 Ice House Street.
617]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of May, 1924, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of the Island of HONGKONG, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

ELLIS & CO.,
No. 23 Ice House Street.
617]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot 1. Boundary, Measurement, etc.

Lot 2. Boundary, Measurement, etc.

Lot 3. Boundary, Measurement, etc.

Lot 4. Boundary, Measurement, etc.

Lot 5. Boundary, Measurement, etc.

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Lot 50. Boundary, Measurement, etc.

INTIMATIONS

DEWAR'S

The Spirit of the Empire

It is that unbroken Evenness that is so much appreciated in DEWAR'S.

It is produced by the skilful blending of whiskies—old and ample—DEWAR'S is simply a mingling of good things.

Dewar's

"WHITE LABEL"

and

"VICTORIA VAT"

as supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

By Royal appointment to His Majesty, The King.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 1841.

BIRTHS.

FOSTER HALL.—At Peking, on May 13th, to Rhonwen, wife of B. FOSTER HALL, a daughter.

SLADE BUNGER.—At Mukden, on May 4th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. SLADE BUNGER, a son.

DEATHS.

CLARK—JELVAKOVA.—At Nanking, on May 18th, WILLIAM CLARK, Harbour Master, Chinese Maritime Customs Service, to OLGA LUTY JELVAKOVA.

COLLIGNON.—At The Hague, Holland, on the 20th of May, 1924, J. H. COLLIGNON, Senior Managing Director of Holland-China Trading Co., By cable.

WILSON.—At the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, on May 16th, JOHN THOMSON DUNLOP WILSON, aged 20.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chester Road.

London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 22ND, 1924.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA IN CHINA.

Mr. KARAKHAN, the Soviet Envoy, is still at Peking, availing himself of every opportunity to persuade the Chinese people that "COPPIN" is the friend, not the foe.

It will be remembered that he attributed the failure of his mission in China to "foreign pressure," though the official correspondence has shown that the Chinese Government objects to sign the agreement on grounds that have a purely Chinese origin, and no foreign inspiration whatever.

No objection was raised by China to the clause in the preliminary agreement relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway, notwithstanding the French protest that formed the basis of Mr. KARAKHAN's general charge, that the Chinese Government's attitude had been influenced by the Foreign Powers.

At the beginning of this month—several weeks after the negotiations were terminated by the Russian Envoy—the United States Minister presented a Note to the Chinese Government in the interests of foreign stock holders and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway, which, in effect, supports the protest registered by the French Government.

THE RENTS ORDINANCE.

TO BE EXTENDED FOR ONE YEAR.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council this afternoon, the following resolution is to be moved by the Hon. Colonial Secretary:

"Whereas by the provisions of section 10 of the Rents Ordinance 1923 it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Legislative Council, from time to time by resolution to extend the duration of the said Ordinance for such term not exceeding one year at any one time as may be specified in such resolution:

And whereas the Rents Ordinance 1923 has been amended by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1924 and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1925, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1926, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1927, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1928, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1929, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1930, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1931, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1932, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1933, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1934, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1935, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1936, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1937, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1938, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1939, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1940, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1941, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1942, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1943, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1944, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1945, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1946, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1947, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1948, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1949, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1950, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1951, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1952, and by the Rents Amendment Ordinance 1953, and by

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SELLING OF RUBBER.

HOW TO STABILISE PRICES.

LONDON, May 21st.

Disposing the sharp increase of rubber prices to below 10d. per lb. the Times City Editor says the market does not appear to be suffering from over-production, but the fall again emphasises the need for systematic and centralised selling, which would do more than anything else to stabilise prices.

THE INTELLIGENTSIA.

REDUCED SOVIET SENTENCES.

Moscow, May 21st.

The Ukrainian Executive Committee has commuted the death sentences on the Kieff intelligentsia to ten years' imprisonment. The other sentences have been reduced by half.

[These people were a number of well-known Kieff citizens, mostly Social Democrats, and they were charged with treason.]

At the time of the trial M. Poincaré telegraphed to M. Chicherin declaring that French public opinion gravely feared that those implicated in the trial would suffer the death penalty, and that their loss would be a cause of great sorrow and be regarded as a diminution of the world's intellectual patrimony. The French Government asked the British and Italian Governments to "make a further appeal."

A TENNIS EMBARGO.

FEWER NEWSPAPERMEN.

LONDON, May 21st.

The Council of the Lawn Tennis Association has unanimously passed a resolution forbidding players in international matches reporting for the Press.

EARLIER CABLES.

DUBLIN ALL AWRY.

MUNICIPALITY OUSTED.

LONDON, May 20th.

The Free State Government has dissolved the Dublin Corporation and appointed three commissioners to perform its duties, on the ground that these are not being effectually discharged.

NO SUPPORT.

The Free State Local Government Ministry has reported that the efforts of individual Dublin Corporation members to secure efficient and economical management of the city's business were unavailing in the absence of support from the majority. The efficient administration of the capital has become a matter of national interest, and it is proposed to examine the problem of city government as early as possible in the light of modern results achieved elsewhere.

SOVIET'S RED TRAIL.

STILL CHASING "WHITES."

Riga, May 20th.

A Moscow message states that the political department for combating any counter-revolution is active. Captain Suror, a follower of Kolchak, has been condemned to be shot at Tomsk. Ozol, of the Czarist secret police, has been sentenced to death at Leningrad, without any right of appeal, for service carried out before the revolution.

HOME UNEMPLOYMENT.

IMPROVING THE "DOLE."

LONDON, May 20th.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading, without a division, of the Unemployment Insurance Bill introduced by the Government, which Mr. Tom Shaw explained, abolished the gap period during which unemployed hitherto had not received benefit, and gives for the first time, benefit to boys and girls between 14 and 18 of four shillings and shillings weekly, respectively. It also provides instructional courses for them when they are unemployed. The Bill increases the men's and women's unemployment benefit and also the allowance for dependent children, and removes the disqualification from benefit for workers indirectly unemployed through any dispute. Agricultural workers are not embraced in the benefits of the Bill. He declared that the scheme was financially sound.

Opponents of the Bill declared it extended the dole system and did not advance the unemployment schemes, which it had been expected the Government had cut and dried. They contended that children would be prematurely employed in industry instead of being kept at school. The Conservatives persisted that drastic amendments would be necessary in committee.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. AND MRS. BROWN.

EX-MINER MOVES IN REGAL STATE.

LONDON, May 20th.

The ex-miner Mr. James Brown, in the scarlet uniform of the Deputy Lieutenant of Ayrshire, received an ovation from this population of Edinburgh to-day when he drove in the Royal carriage from Holyrood through decorated streets to open the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland at Lord High Commissioner. He was accompanied by Mrs. Brown, clad in satin. Roth acknowledged the plaudits of the multitude, by bowing and smiling. A Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired when the procession left St. Giles Cathedral for the Assembly, where the heralds, in magnificent uniforms, announced their entry.

The ceremonies of the day began with a drive at Holyrood, where the Browns, seated on thrones, received the Scottish dignitaries. The procession through the streets was marked by the customary state, including the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Solicitor General of Scotland and his suite.

"RECOGNISED" RUSSIA.

ASKS BRITAIN FOR MONEY.

LONDON, May 20th.

A communique dealing with the Anglo-Russian Conference states that the Soviet delegation has handed the British delegation a memorandum in which it was stated if Britain assist in the flotation of a long-term loan the Soviet will devote a lump sum to cover the Russian pre-war debt to British holders of the bonds maturing before March 15th, 1917. The greater part of the loan would be spent in Britain for machinery and other necessities.

The British delegation has replied that a closer examination of the proposals will be necessary, but any assistance in the flotation of the proposed loan must be very limited, and there could be no question of a Government guarantee.

THE SOVIET PLAN.

The Soviet delegates stated that the Soviet were not prepared to repay the pre-war debts at their full pre-war value, that the interest in arrears should be ignored, and the principal should be reduced as Russian assets have been reduced in consequence of the war and civil war. Limited payments to bond-holders should however be made as soon as possible. The Russians urged the British to do their utmost to help the loan, which *inter alia* would develop Anglo-Russian trade. They submitted that the participation of the Russian State Bank would solidly secure it.

The British again emphasised their inability to guarantee the loan, though they would sympathetically regard Soviet efforts to raise the loan privately.

MALAYA IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 20th.

Their Majesties, touring the Empire Exhibition, visited the Malayan section, where three picturesquely-dressed Malaya came forward bearing trays with costly fabric and a silver gong as presents.

LATEST CABLES.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WORLD COURT OF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, May 21st.

President Coolidge informed the Republican members of the Senate and the Foreign Relations Committee at a conference at the White House last night that his position in regard to the world court was the same as was outlined in his message to Congress in December last.

It is stated that a committee headed by Senator Lodge will endeavour to formulate a plan harmonising with the President's recommending adherence to the present permanent court of international justice.

FILMS AND FIGHTING.

PROMOTER INDICTED.

NEWARK, May 21st.

A New Jersey Federal grand jury, investigating the transportation of films of the Dempsey-Carpenter fight from New Jersey to other States, a procedure which is forbidden by law, returned an indictment against the fight promoter, Mr. Tex Richard, and six others.

EARLIER CABLES.

WORRYING OVER FRACTIONS.

U.S.-NAVAL STRENGTH.

WASHINGTON, May 20th.

Admiral Butler, chairman of the naval committee, has advised the House of Representatives that at least one hundred and fifty million dollars must be expended on the navy if it was to equal the strength of the British Navy, and that before the session ended action must be sought for a Bill designed to establish a ratio of 5, 5, 3 so far as the United States was concerned.

He added that the present actual comparative strength of the British, United States and Japanese navies is five, a fraction over four, and three. The construction of eight fast cruisers by 1930 at an estimated cost of fifteen million dollars each, and six gunboats for use in Chinese waters, also the conversion of five or six battleships into oil-burners and increased elevation of the guns on thirteen battleships, will be proposed in order to strengthen the navy.

U.S. SOLDIERS' BONDS.

POLITICIANS AT WORK.

NEW YORK, May 20th.

The newspapers in the metropolis are unanimous in condemning the Soldiers' Bonus law, estimating that it entails an expenditure of about four billion dollars, and opens the way to numberless further demands for largesse for the benefit of special groups at the expense of the whole people.

The *New York Herald* predicts another four years' term for Mr. Coolidge to keep up the fight against such extravagance, and praises his courage in exercising his veto.

The *New York Times* and the *World*, on the other side of the party line, ridicule the lawmakers who expect to go before the country and sustain Mr. Coolidge's candidacy for the Presidency, but fail to render him loyal support where it is most needed, namely in Congress.

The *Times* declares the Senators supporting the bonus showed courage, but "it was the courage of fools."

U.S. HELPING SWEDEN.

REVOLVING CREDIT ARRANGED.

NEW YORK, May 20th.

The National City Bank has arranged with the Swedish National Debt Office for one year a revolving credit of two hundred and twenty-five million dollars for Sweden.

BASEBALL.

NEW YORK, May 20th.

Baseball matches in the American League were all postponed owing to rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg, 12; New York, 3.

Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

Two Chinese shopkeepers were prosecuted at Singapore last week on behalf of the Orient Tobacco Manufacturing of Hongkong, for exposing for sale cigars to which a false trade description (viz: the word "Hongkong") had been applied. Both defendants were convicted and fined.

Mr. Liang Tun-yen, formerly Minister of Communications, died on the 12th inst. at his residence in Peking. Mr. Liang was born in Shuntze, Kwangtung, sixty-eight years ago. He was educated at Yale University, being one of the first batch of Chinese students sent to America under Dr. Yung Wing. After his return, he first served in the Chinese Telegraph Administration. Then he was appointed secretary to Viceroy Chang Chi-tung. Later he was transferred for service under His Excellency Yuan Shih-kai. He had been Customs Tao-tai of Tientsin, Minister to America, Mexico, Peru, and Cuba, then Vice-President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, and finally President of the Waiwupu. He had also served as Minister to Germany. Under President Yuan Shih-kai's administration, he was Minister of Communications. He leaves two sons, C. H. and C. C. Liang, and one daughter, who married Mr. M. C. Jones, son of Dr. Jeme Tien-yu. Mr. Liang was very popular and his demise will be greatly mourned by his friends.

THE DARDANELLES.

OPERATIONS.

BREAKING THROUGH THE NARROWS.

CALCULATED AUDACITY.

(BY LORD WATSON WATKINS.)

It will be seen that, though no co-ordinated part of the military operations.

The submarine warfare waged against the enemy's lines of communication in the Sea of Marmara from April to December played a conspicuous part in the general offensive.

In spite of difficulties that might well have been considered insurmountable, our Submarine Commanders succeeded in penetrating the defences of the Narrows, by their assaults on the enemy's shipping, created a veritable panic in those waters, hitherto regarded by him as safe. Battleships, cruisers, gunboats, transports, supply vessels of every description—all were attacked with a cool courage and calculated audacity unsurpassed even in the annals of our own naval history. Only in this theatre of the war did these officers find a full outlet for their prowess and initiative; and they proved that this latest weapon of maritime warfare could be effective used in a manner very different to that exercised by the Germans in their merciless campaign against Allied and neutral shipping, for though our officers did not hesitate to sink enemy vessels, they never did so without ascertaining that they were legitimate targets, whilst they scrupulously respected the lives of non-combatants.

A THREE WEEKS' RAID.

On April 27th, Lieut. Commander Boyle, in E15, after a passage through the Straits, in which he encountered gunfire, commenced a raid that lasted for three weeks, and resulted in the sinking of a gunboat and two transports; one of the latter carried no less than 6,000 men, all of whom perished. Others he chased back into Constantinople and eventually, when she had fired all her torpedoes, returned on May 15th, after having been attacked by patrol vessels so continuously as to make the possibility of recharging the batteries a matter of perpetual anxiety.

Lieut. Commander Nasmith now took up the task. His vessel, E11, was armed with a 6-pounder gun, that considerably increased the scope of his activities, enabling him, as it did, to deal with small craft without an undue expenditure of torpedoes.

Rounding Kalid Bahr point on the early morning of the 19th May, he came across a Turkish battleship and several destroyers that immediately opened fire on his periscope, and then fled northward. Two days later, having overhauled a small sailing ship, he lashed his vessel alongside of her, and, thus disguised, cruised all day off Constantinople, on the look out for transports without, however, obtaining any success. On the 23rd he torpedoed a Turkish gunboat lying at anchor off that city, who before sinking, opened fire, and hit his periscope, necessitating a retreat to unfrequented waters to repair the damage inflicted. Two days later he returned, and, diving into the very waters of Constantinople, torpedoed a large transport, lying alongside the Arsenal. But in effecting his retreat he very nearly came to grief through the submarine grounding heavily and experiencing considerable difficulty in extricating herself from the cross currents of those narrow waters.

MR. SILAS O. SWING.

During this cruise of nineteen days, three more transports, an ammunition ship, and a small steamer were destroyed. In connection with the latter, there occurred an incident as comic as it was unexpected. Examination showed that she was carrying guns and other traffic stores, and before she was blown up, the crew were ordered to abandon her. In their haste to comply some of the boats were capsized, though no lives were lost, and in the midst of the confusion that ensued, a figure appeared on the upper deck which, after proclaiming itself to be Mr. Silas O. Swing, correspondent of the *Chicago Sun*, assured the somewhat astonished submarine Commander that he was pleased to make his acquaintance.

Nor was this the only instance of absence of hostile feeling encountered, for with the crew of a sailing vessel, whose cargo was found to be innocent, Nasmith relates that "they parted with many expressions of good will on both sides."

Minor machinery defects necessitated a return to the base on June 7th. During the passage through the Narrows at a depth of 70 feet a shock was felt which, had such not been impossible in that locality, would have indicated that the vessel had bumped the ground heavily. On rising to a depth of 20 feet for the purpose of investigation, a large mine was found to be hung up by its moorings to the stern of the submarine. To clear it while submerged was impossible; to come to the surface would have exposed the ship to the fire of the shore batteries, and so for a while hour was the passage continued in contact with an instrument of destruction that at any moment might have exploded and brought the career of these gallant men to an untimely end. It was not until Kum Kile had been passed that E11 was brought to the surface and by clear manoeuvring freed from its unwelcome companion.

For three days only was the shipping plying between Constantinople and the Peninsula to have any respite from attack. On June 10th, Boyle, now a Commander, successfully negotiated the hazardous passage of the Narrows for the second time, to be followed ten days later by E12 (Lieut. Commander Bruce) and E1 (Lieut. Commander Cochrane), and from henceforth until the very end of the campaign, the Turkish *mare clausum* was the scene of uninterrupted raids on shipping, of attacks on railways, viaducts, and even bodies of troops, that caused consternation to the enemy and a very serious check to the supply and reinforcement of his army on the Peninsula.

THE NARROWS.

Thoroughly alarmed by the success of these operations the Turks sought, but sought in vain, to close the entrance of the Marmara by laying across the Straits an anti-submarine net watched by patrol vessels and defended by specially erected batteries. But it proved unavailing, and our submarines continued their insurmountable by this new obstruction.

Commander Boyle was the first to show that it was ineffective. After a three weeks' rest at Mudros, he started off for his third cruise on July 21st. Stripping just a mine near Kephass, he hit off the only net in the net, a narrow gate purposely left to allow a passage for enemy vessels, and continued his attacks for another three weeks. On his return, however, on August 12th, he was less fortunate, and missing the gate, charged into the net. For twenty seconds, which must have seemed twenty hours to his devoted crew, the submarine, brought from a depth of 30 feet to 40 feet, laboured in its meshes, and then crashed through. But even then the dangers were not yet passed. She came under the fire of the batteries of Kalid Bahr, was a target of a target of Channak, and almost immediately afterwards bumped a mine; but with the good fortune that surely was the due of so much devotion, skill, and gallantry on the part of her crew, she triumphantly survived all these perils and once more gained the safety of Mudros Harbour.

BLOWING UP A VIADUCT.

Five days later E14 returned to the base under the circumstances just related and E11 continued her cruise. During the next twelve days she three times attacked troops marching along the road to Gallipoli, scattering the columns, and causing many casualties, she torpedoed the battleship *Haradin*, *Barbaros*, which capsized half an hour after she had been hit; she burnt six small sailing craft; went to Constantinople, where she sank a transport alongside the Haider Pacha railway pier; bombarded a viaduct of the Bagdad Railway in the Gulf of Ismid; stopped and examined two hospital ships, and was twice ineffectually attacked by aeroplanes, one of which Nasmith deservingly waved before dying to avoid its bombs.

Along the north coast of the Gulf of Ismid runs the railway line, connecting Constantinople with Asia Minor, and this Nasmith and Lieut. D'Oyley Hughes, his second in command, determined to render unserviceable by blowing up a viaduct across a ravine not far from the seashore. To carry out this plan E11 arrived in the Gulf in the evening of August 20th, and at 2 a.m. on the following morning, whilst still quite dark, the vessel was trimmed down until the conning tower only was above water, and slowly manoeuvred towards the shore, until her stern grounded within a few yards of the rocks at a spot where the cliffs on either side were of sufficient height to prevent the conning tower being observed. D'Oyley Hughes, who had volunteered to make the attempt, then quietly dropped into the water and pushed a small raft constructed for the purpose of holding the demolition charge, his clothes, a revolver, and a sharpened bayonet, to a spot some 60 yards distant where he meant to land.

LIEUT. HUGHES' HEROISM.

The cliffs here proving unclimbable, he swam along the coast with his raft to a more favourable place, scrambled up the cliffs, dressed, and reached the railway. Nobody was about, and he walked along the line in the direction of the viaduct for some 400 yards, when he suddenly heard voices. Three men were sitting on the line between him and his goal. Laying down the heavy and cumbersome demolition charge, he made a hasty detour to a second viaduct, and, finding it too guarded, he only finally to discover the viaduct guarded. Any attempt to blow it up had perforce to be abandoned, and, quickly changing his plans, he placed the demolition charge under a neighbouring culvert 150 yards distant from the three men first sighted. In spite of his attempts to deaden the sound of the firing of the fuse pistol, its noise rang through the still night and aroused the watchmen. Realising that any attempt to effect his escape over the cliffs could only lead to capture, D'Oyley Hughes, stopping, once or twice to turn and fire his revolver at the three men who were in hot pursuit. A mile brought him to a point where the line came out close to the shore, and here he took to the water. As he did so the charge exploded. His preconcerted signal of a long blast on a whistle failed to reach the ears anxiously awaiting it, and he was forced to swim back to the shore to rest himself. But the day was fast-breaking and there was no time to be lost, so once more he plunged into the sea, and this time the signal was heard. As the submarine backed out of the little cove in which she had been lying hidden the morning mist gave her conning tower, and gun the appearance of two fishing boats, and D'Oyley Hughes, believing himself trapped, returned to the rocks. Quickly realising, however, his mistake, he went in a third time, and was eventually picked up in an exhausted condition. And only just in time, for daylight had revealed his presence to his pursuers, who opened fire before he reached the submarine, which, having got him safely on board, dived out of the sight of the baffled enemy.

A GERMAN BANK MANAGER.

E11's next exploit was an encounter with a convoy consisting of three tugs and several sailing vessels in the charge of a destroyer. They were met at night and followed until daylight, when the destroyer dropping astern to render assistance to one of the tugs that had broken down, Nasmith, seized the opportunity of attacking the other. Rising to the surface as soon as out of range of the destroyer's guns, he inflicted severe damage on one of the remaining tugs, and on several of the sailing vessels.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMERICA AND THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

TEXT OF SENATOR LODGE'S RESOLUTION.

While the American Legation in Peking, says an American Press Agency in China, has not received official advice of the reported action of the House of Representatives on the resolution of the Boxer Indemnity, it has received the text of the joint resolution which was introduced into the Senate by Senator Lodge on December 8th last.

This resolution is identical with one that was passed by one of the Houses in 1921, but failed to get through the other because of an adjournment before it was called for vote. The resolution reads:—

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives that the President is hereby authorized in his discretion to remit to China as an act of friendship any or all further payments of the annual instalments of the Chinese Indemnity due under the bond for \$34,400,778.81 (Gold) received from China pursuant to the Protocol of September 7th, 1901, as modified by the Executive Order of the 28th of December, 1904, pursuant to authority of the Joint Resolution of Congress approved May 25th, 1908; for indemnity against losses and expenses incurred by reason of the so-called Boxer disturbances in China during the year 1900, said remission to begin as from October 1st, 1917, and to be at such times and in such manner as the President shall deem just."

In explanation of the date 1917, it is not thought that the bill submitted last December was worded that way, but rather that remission would begin from a future date set by the President. The original resolution was introduced while China was enjoying the five year respite granted in 1917, which terminated at the end of 1922, so that the United States has been collecting the indemnity since that time and no provision would be made for reimbursement of that.

Further, the reference to the Executive Order of December, 1908, is to the President's remission of a little more than half which began at that time and which was used for sending Chinese students to America for higher education and for which Tsing Hua College was subsequently founded and is at present being maintained. Consequently the power put at the President's discretion in the present resolution does not affect the half of the payments which go to Tsing Hua College and they will continue until the time when the indemnity would have been completed.

\$367,000,000 TO BE RETURNED.

The other half, which is now being paid to the United States each month, would be remitted, or in other words each month it would be turned over to the Chinese Government as the payment falls due. The sum thus returned would be roughly between six and seven million gold dollars, but would be spread out in monthly payments for at least the next ten years. The sum which will have been remitted for the use of Tsing Hua during the term of the indemnity is Gold \$10,785,280.

THE NAVY'S DEAD.

MEMORIALS TO MEN WHOSE GRAVE IS THE SEA.

The Prince of Wales unveiled at Chatham on April 26th a war memorial which commemorates 8,570 officers and ratings belonging to Chatham who, in the words of the inscription, have "no other grave than the sea."

Standing on an entrance overlooking the town, the memorial is an obelisk of Portland stone over 100ft. high. At the top is a large copper sphere supported by figures representing the four winds:

The Lark North,
The fair South,
The cruel East,
The kindly West.

and four prows of ships carved in stone. Bronze panels on the base and buttresses of the memorial will be inscribed with the names of the dead.

Identical memorials have been erected at Plymouth and Portsmouth.

sailing vessels before being forced to dive by the return of the destroyer. The subsequent wild movements of the thoroughly flustered vessels, enabled him eventually to sink the broken-down tug and one of the sailing ships, whose crew of twenty men jumped overboard at the first shot. They were all picked up and made prisoners, and later on in the day placed on board another ship after they had willingly enough discharged her cargo into the sea, pleased and surprised at their lives being spared. One of their number was a stout German bank manager, carrying a large sum of money to Chankak. This, in the first excitement of the attack, he had thrown overboard, and when he realised that he was to escape with his life, his lamentations over his lost treasure were loud and long. As he floated away from the submarine, a life-booy, his ample proportions scantily clad in a short pink silk jersey, the upbeach afforded to the amused crew of E11 was one not easily to be forgotten by them.

Of the thirteen submarines that at one time or another sought to force an entrance into the Sea of Marmara, two British vessels and one French found a floating end in the waters. Of the five that succeeded and survived, E11 and E14 were not the only ones whose doings are worthy of being chronicled, but space does not admit of any further description of their acts of prowess in this volume. The history of one and all contains deeds of daring only made possible by technical knowledge of the highest degree, by courage, and endurance in its most conspicuous form, by forethought, patience, and perseverance on the part of these officers and men, who, in the face of the unknown dangers and extreme hazards, played a part in the campaign second to none in glory and success.

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GREAT AUTOGRAPH HUNT.

HOW UNIQUE ALBUM WAS COMPILED.

LORD YPRES'S HELP.

It is doubtful whether in the whole history of autograph collecting, so much tact and skill have been employed as were expended on compiling the British Legion Autograph Album in aid of Earl Haig's appeal for ex-Servicemen.

The King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, Queen Alexandra, and Princess Mary have accepted copies of the album.

The task occupied Mr. E. Lonsdale Deighton 18 months, and nearly 600 of the world's most famous men and women had to be approached. In describing the work to a reporter, Mr. Deighton said:

"The idea of compiling the album came to me when collecting autographs for auction at a concert on behalf of ex-Servicemen. There were innumerable difficulties to be overcome, and I had to call in aid of the Foreign Office and many foreign Embassies."

"It was very gratifying to find that the members of the Royal Family who gave their signatures were among the most eager to help the scheme along. I did not realise, however, until I had secured their autographs how many mysteries of precedent had to be mastered. Before they could be printed it was necessary to obtain the help of the Lord Chamberlain in putting them in their proper order. It was the Lord Chamberlain, too, who got for me the signatures of the members of the King's Household."

"It would have been wonderful to have had the autographs of the King and Queen, but it was impossible for their Majesties to give them—no King of England has ever given his signature for sale for any purpose."

"The Earl of Ypres, continued Mr. Deighton, gave invaluable help. He took a blank paper to the battlefields of the Marne and there inscribed his signature and persuaded famous French generals to add theirs at the same time."

PRESIDING "THE TIGER."

"The most difficult man in the world to approach for his autograph is Mr. Clemenceau," said Mr. Deighton. "He has an intense objection to writing his name, and very great persuasion had to be brought to bear against this dislike."

There was an amusing incident when the compiler went to receive the Duke of Connaught's signature. When he entered the Duke's room with a large bundle of autographed papers and drawings he was confronted by Sir Malcolm Murray, comptroller of the Duke's household.

"Are you armed?" Sir Malcolm demanded quickly.

"Certainly not!" was the astonished reply.

"Well, then, you ought to be carrying about such valuable things as you have there!" Sir Malcolm yelled.

The original autographs, drawings, and sketches reproduced in the album are valued at £250. A drawing of a Tommy going into action contributed by Sir William Orpen was done by the artist as he lay in bed suffering from tobacco-poisoning.

ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

SIR JOHN LAVERY'S STRIKING PICTURE

The Academy Exhibition which opens to the public on Monday is unusually strong in portraiture, says a London wire of May 22nd.

Sir William Orpen shows five portraits of Lord Milner, Lord Wimborne, the Duke of Westminster, the Archbishop of York, and Mr. John McCormack. The portrait of Lord Milner is unquestionably the finest of his exhibits, and is probably the best thing in the Exhibition. Orpen's sixth exhibit is a fine study of the famous racehorse, Sergeant Murphy.

Sir John Lavery's picture, "The House of Commons in 1924," is sure to attract much attention. It shows the first Labour Prime Minister addressing the House, and is marked by strong realism and amazing fidelity to detail. Lavery's other exhibits consist of four portraits, including an admirable likeness of Lord Parmoor and a characteristic study of the jockey's dressing-room at Ascot.

Mr. Augustus John has three exhibits, the most striking being a painting of Princess Antoine Bibesco dressed in pink and wearing a white mantilla.

One of the largest canvases in the Exhibition is Mr. Charles Sims' portrait of H.M. the King in ceremonial robes, a *four de force* of fine decorative work.

The Exhibition contains many arresting studies of women.

Conspicuous among the landscape paintings are those of Sir David Murray, charming studies of Wells Cathedral and Somerset countryside.

Sir Frank Dicksee has four works, among which is a picture of hills and heather "From Surrey into Sussex," which is conspicuously beautiful.

The sculpture exhibits are largely of war memorials and fill eleven halls and galleries.

CRAZE FOR NOVEL READING.

SIR HENRY HADOW AND SUGAR-PLUM HABIT.

Sir Henry Hadow, vice-chancellor of Sheffield University, addressing the Library Association conference in Sheffield said that just as there were many local choral societies which performed nothing except comic opera, so there were very large numbers of readers who never touched anything except current novels.

He was no opponent of novel reading—indeed, he was very fond of it—but exclusive novel reading, what might be called the sugar-plum habit, tended to atrophy people's taste for history or biography. It also destroyed taste in fiction, for its devotees paid an increased attention to mere exciting incidents and a diminishing attention to character or style. Teachers were only sympathetic to the great garden of knowledge, librarians to the great gardeners.

WEATHER REPORT

May 21st at 12.31—Pressure has increased slightly to moderately over the Loochow and S. Japan, and decreased slightly elsewhere, except over the Philippines where the remains stationary; it is highest over the Eastern Sea.

The Japanese depression is still shown to the east of Tokio moving north eastward; the depression over Indo-China remains stationary, and has probably become deeper.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, May 21st, 0.50 inch. Total since January 1st, 11.40 inches, against an average of 13.85 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, May 22nd is as follows—

Direction: E. wind, moderate, fresh to moderate.

Force: N. or variable winds, fresh to moderate.

Forecast: Fair to showery.

Hongkong to Gap Rock: E. wind, moderate, fair to showery.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock: do.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 21st.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.78	29.78	29.75
Temperature	81	76	77
Humidity	73	83	80
Wind Direction	ESE	E	ESE
Force	3	1	3
Weather	C	O	O
Rain	0.0	0.00	0.60
Highest open-air temperature on 20th	81		
Lowest open-air temperature on 21st	75		

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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 6th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst. at 10 a.m.

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MANILA via AMOY	"SUISANG"	Saturday, 24th May, 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"FOOSHING"	Sunday, 25th May, 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"FOOSHING"	Tuesday, 27th May, 10 a.m.
TEINGTAU via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Wednesday, 28th May, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHEONGSHING"	Wednesday, 28th May, Noon
TIENSIN	"HO-KANG"	Wednesday, 28th May, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FUOKSANG"	Thursday, 29th May, 7 a.m.
KORE via SHANGHAI & MOJI	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 31st May, 11 a.m.
MANILA	"WINGSANG"	Sunday, 1st June, 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MADSANG"	Saturday, 7th June, 1 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday, 12th June, 7 a.m.
KORE via SHANGHAI	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 14th June, 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"CHUNSANG"	Saturday, 14th June, 10 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamer, proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday, at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi both ways.

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"CARMARTHENSHIRE"	31st May	"GLENGARRY"	31st May	3rd June
"CARNARVONSHIRE"	12th June	"GLENARRE"	12th June	5th June
"GLENARA"	25th June	"GLENAPP"	25th June	5th July
			London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.	

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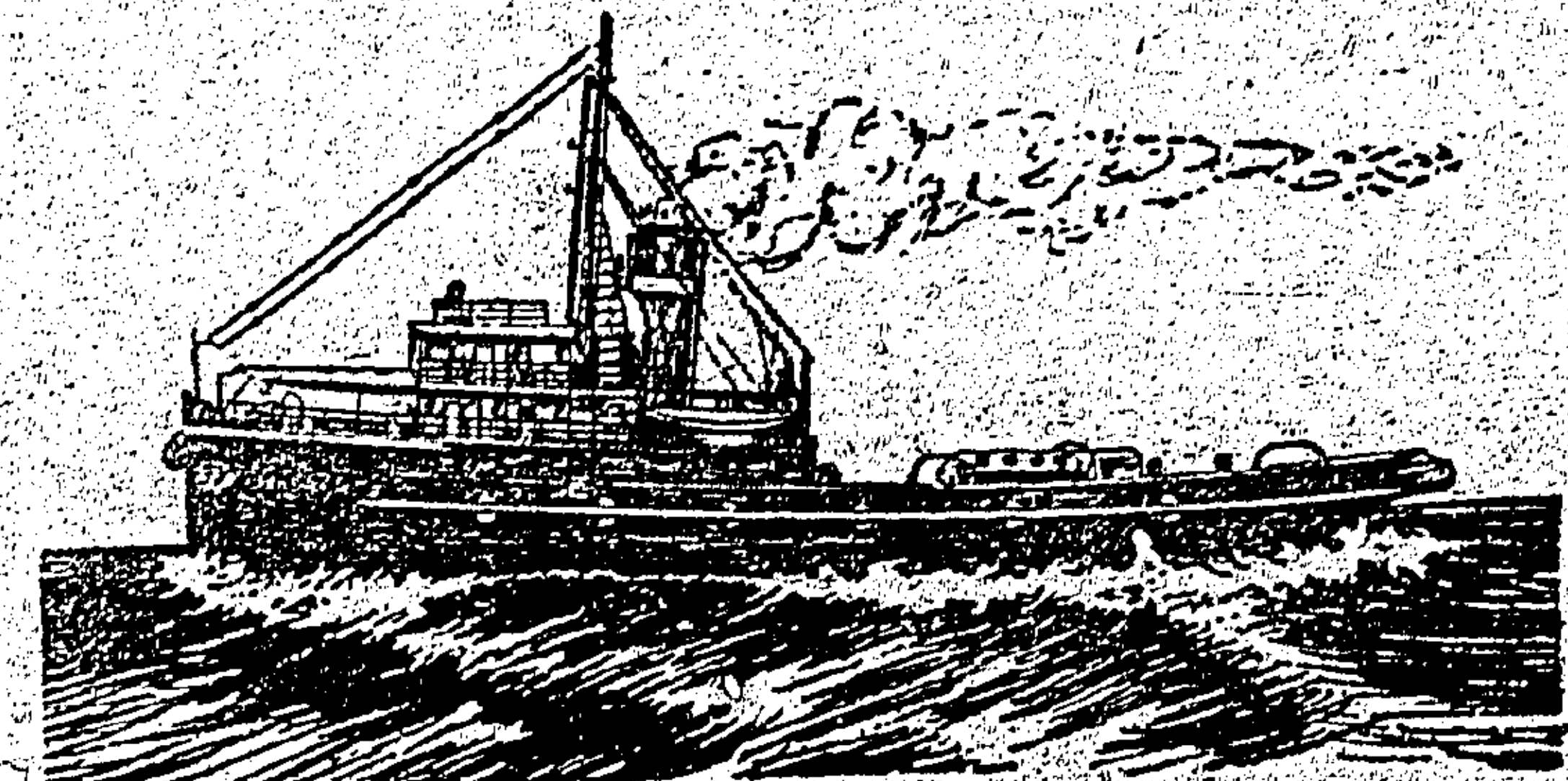
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